

Abstract

The invention concerns a method for the detection of a nucleic acid comprising the steps production of a plurality of amplificates of a section of this nucleic acid having a length of less than 100 nucleotides with the aid of two primers, one of which can bind to a first binding sequence (A) of a strand of the nucleic acid of the nucleic acid and the other can bind to a second binding sequence (C') which is essentially complementary to a sequence (C) which is located in the 3' direction from (A) and does not overlap (A), which can bind in the presence of a probe with a binding sequence (D) which can bind to a third sequence (B) which is located between the sequences A and C or to the complement (B') thereof, wherein this probe contains a reporter group and a quencher group using a polymerase having 5' nuclease activity and detecting the nucleic acid by measuring a signal which is caused by the release of the reporter group.